

Rain Late Tonight
and Tuesday.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 7406.

Yesterday's Circulation, 49,342

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1912

Sixteen Pages.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THIRD PARTY VISION LOOMS UP STRONGER

Politicians Avoid Discussion
of Rumors Current All
Over Country.

ROOSEVELT, BRYAN, LA FOLLETTE LEADERS

If Taft, Clark, or Harmon Get
Nomination Inducement for
New Faction Would Grow.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.
The impression that somewhere there is a central intelligence planning for a third-party ticket in the Presidential field this year, is gaining ground all over the country. One of the evidences is found in the fact that newspaper correspondents, representing papers in all sections of the country, have recently been asked to investigate the origin of persistent reports about a third-party movement. Beyond this, public men of all shades of opinion discuss the possibility constantly. As far as concerns actual consideration of such a move, among men who might be involved in it, it can be said there is no ground at this time for belief that a third party is being planned.

Politicians Are Silent.

On the other hand, the very fact that everybody seems more interested than the politicians, and that the politicians avoid discussion of the subject while the people are anxious to hear about it, warrants the growing feeling that it is surely growing—that conditions may develop this year to make a third party movement a very serious affair. No third party movement in this country could produce the result which Lincoln's nomination in 1860 brought about, unless it brought together popular elements that have never been very amiably disposed toward each other. These three elements are rather vaguely represented by the names of leaders most intimately associated, in the public mind, with them. If these three men could be brought together in an independent party movement, and if they should, in turn, be able to bring in their respective personal followings, they would make a Presidential campaign more mixed than any since 1860. These three men are: Theodore Roosevelt, William J. Bryan, Robert M. La Follette.

Would Be Real Factor.

Go anywhere among the politicians, and you will hear that these three men could get on the same platform of popularizing the Government, could co-operate in a national convention of a new party, would bury minor differences and fight on the common ground of bringing the Government back to the people. Then, the party they supported would be a very real factor in the national fight. It might be a brand-new party; but the Republican party was only four years old when it carried the country. Its chance of winning would lie in the possibility of splitting both the Republicans and Democrats wide open, and bringing together enough voters to carry the Electoral College, as Lincoln did, while controlling a minority of the popular vote. When parties split, strange things happen. In 1890 there were 4,675,000 votes cast, and Lincoln had only 1,860,000 of them; yet in the Electoral College Lincoln had 180 votes while the combined opposition got only 121. What would happen if Bryan and La Follette should get together and lead a third-party movement, one of them for President and the other for Vice President, and Roosevelt supporting the combination? It is perfectly plain that the Democratic party would be hopelessly divided. It is just as plain that the Republicans would be in frightful shape. Would the combination have a chance to draw away enough votes to prevent either of the old parties winning? That is the question politicians ask themselves.

Depends on Conditions.

How many of the so-called progressive group in both parties would be likely to go along with such a movement? Everything depends on the conditions, the auspices surrounding the launching of the movement, the character of the two regular conventions at Chicago and Baltimore. It is a secret that a large element of people in the Republican party—including, too, non-holding very high political positions as members of the party—have long discussed the question of whether

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

STANDARD OIL LOSES SUPREME COURT APPEAL

Ousting of Companies From
Missouri Sustained in
Sweeping Opinion.

TWO SUBSIDIARY FIRMS INCLUDED

Three Concerns Are Fined \$50,000 Each and Barred From State.

By a sweeping opinion today the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Missouri anti-trust statutes and affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Missouri, in ousting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and its subsidiary corporations, the Republic Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce Company, from doing business within the State, and imposing fines of \$50,000 upon each company. The suit decided today was the biggest trust-busting attempt so far undertaken by the State of Missouri under its anti-trust laws.

Began Seven Years Ago.

It began on March 29, 1905, with the filing of a suit by the then Attorney General, H. S. Hadley (subsequently governor), in the supreme court of Missouri, alleging a gigantic conspiracy between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company, and the Waters-Pierce Company, to suppress all competition within the State.

It was declared that these three companies had succeeded by improper competitive methods, in destroying independent concerns and had an absolute monopoly of all the oil business in the State. The bill of complaint asked for forfeiture of the charters of these corporations, ousting of them from the State, and, in the case of the Waters-Pierce Company, a Missouri corporation, its dissolution.

Conspiracy Was Alleged.

It was alleged that between 1901 and 1905 the three corporations had formed a conspiracy to monopolize petroleum trade and had divided the State into sections, where each controlled the business. The three concerns posed as independents.

On February 11, 1907, two years after filing of the suit, the testimony was concluded. On September 23, 1908, the supreme court of Missouri, in a vigorous opinion, sustained practically every contention of the State and adjudged the three a combine in restraint of trade. A fine of \$50,000 was imposed on each of the offenders and the license of the Standard Oil and Republic companies ordered revoked. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company was ordered to show satisfactory proof, after payment of the fine of \$50,000, that they had severed connections with the other corporations.

One Company Paid Fine.

On February 13, 1909, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company paid the fine, declaring they had never knowingly violated the laws. On March 9 the court accepted this fine and granted the company a suspension of the decree enjoining them from doing business, with the proviso, however, that if it were proved later that the company was conspiring with the Standard Oil Company the decree would be made absolute.

Meanwhile the Standard Oil and Republic companies asked a rehearing, but their petition was overruled on March 9, 1909. They then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, alleging unconstitutionality of the Missouri anti-trust laws.

Court Affirms Fine.

The court affirmed the decision of the Missouri supreme court fining each of the companies \$50,000. The defendants declared this was a criminal penalty imposed in a civil suit.

The court held it would not interfere with the judgment of the Missouri court in any particular. Justice Lamar read the unanimous decision of the court.

It was the opinion of the high court that the Missouri courts are sole arbiters of the Missouri anti-trust law, and had power to fix any fine deemed necessary.

REHEARING APPLIED FOR IN PATENT CASE

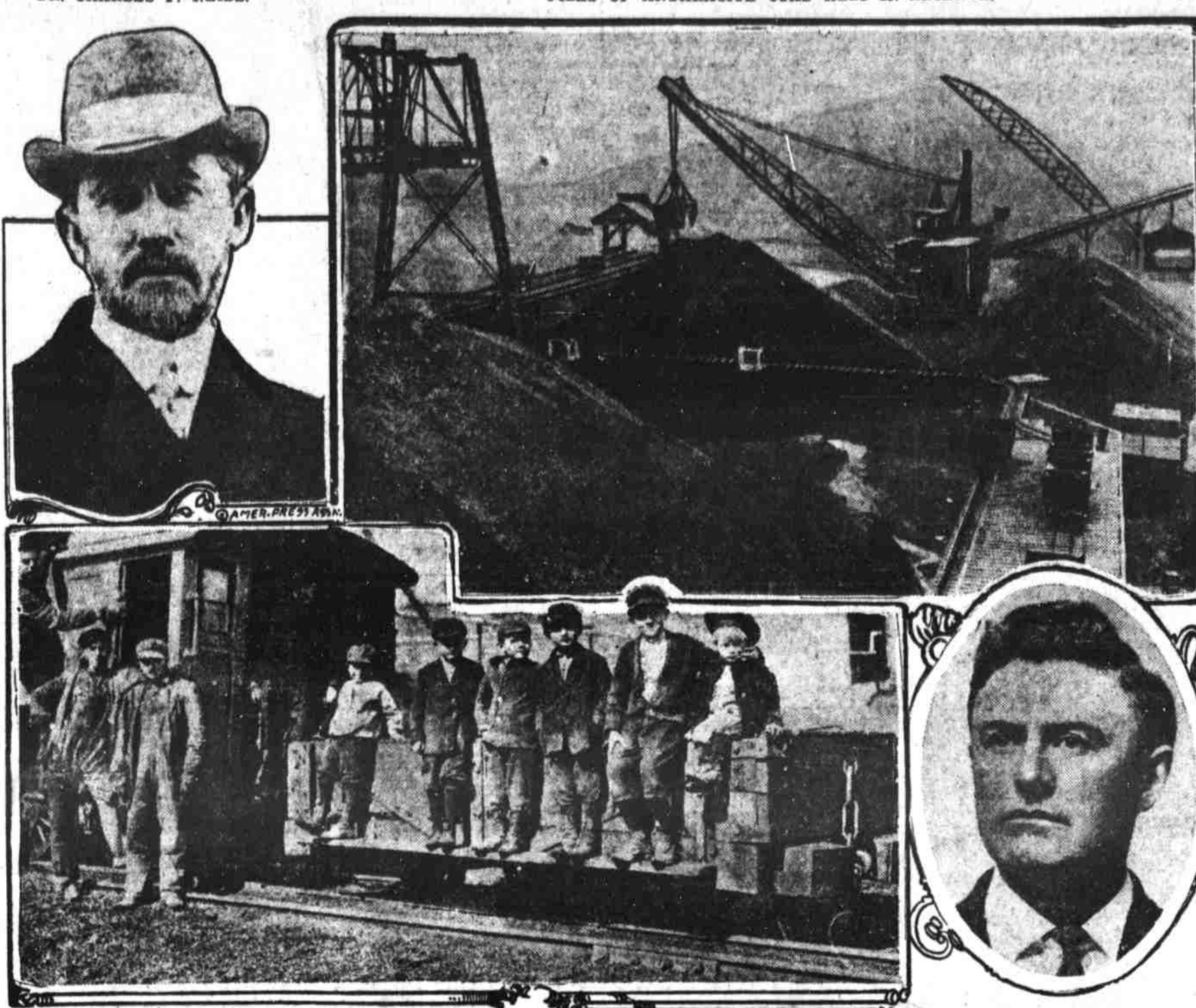
Government Petitions Supreme
Court to Reopen Noted
Controversy.

Application for rehearing by the Supreme Court of the "patent monopoly" case was made today by the Government, through Attorney General Wickham. The Government asks leave to intervene, declaring the court's recent decision sustaining the right of patentees to restrict the use and price of accessories used with their products, thus creating a patent monopoly, is of "grave import to the people of the United States." The Attorney General says the decision affects enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. The decision extends the power of patentees beyond the limits of the Constitution. Mr. Wickham declares to the court. Margaret Henry, a party to the suit against the A. B. Dick Manufacturing Company, the case decided, also asks a rehearing.

Labor Commissioner, Miners' Chief, and Scenes Incident to Strike

DR. CHARLES P. NEILL.

PILES OF ANTHRACITE COAL HELD IN RESERVE.



CHILDREN OF MINERS RIDING IN COAL CAR.

JOHN P. WHITE,
Miners' President.

AIRSHIPS ALLEGED TO HAVE CARRIED RIFLES TO REBELS

Two Aeroplanes Held Up at
El Paso Custom House,
Says Dispatch.

Two aeroplanes reported to have been used by Gen. Pascual Orozco to assist the smugglers who have been sending arms across isolated spots on the Texan border, have been held up at the El Paso custom house, says a dispatch received today at the War Department. The machines, which were of French make and equipped with the highest type of Gnome engines, were constructed to withstand rigorous service. It became known today that the rebels have been taking desperate chances to smuggle arms across the international line and several captures have been made by the United States cavalrymen.

Wild Rumors.

A rumor became current after the seizure was reported that the rebels intended to use the aeroplanes to drop bombs into Mexico City, but the State Department characterized this as a piece of fiction.

It was reported at the State Department this morning that the arms intended for Americans in Mexico City may be shipped to that city secretly through some port other than Vera Cruz. It was suggested that the conditions in the neighborhood adjoining the seaport were such as to make it dangerous to attempt the shipment, and the department sees no reason why the Government should invite trouble if it can be avoided.

Famine Prevails.

Reports from Mexico today tell of terrible suffering, due to famine. The embargo placed on foodstuffs along the border depleted the already scant supply of food, even though the prohibition against these necessities was very soon raised.

Farming and ranching has practically discontinued throughout the disturbed region. (Continued on Fourth Page.)

ELLIOTT AND TRIO OF AIDES INDICTED

Former Drainage Chief in Agricultural Department Must
Answer Charge of Manipulating
Pay Roll.

Elliott "Not Surprised Or Concerned"

The indictment is neither a surprise nor a matter of concern. It is only one more step in a persecution the reasons for which are already known to many, and will in good time be apparent to all. I have a clear conscience and can afford to calmly await my vindication at the hands of the public when the facts become known. I am content in and grateful for the assurance of my many friends throughout the country that their confidence in me is unshaken and their loyalty unimpaired. C. G. ELLIOTT.

Four indictments against former employees in the division of drainage in the Department of Agriculture were returned today by the grand jury in the District Supreme Court, as a result of an inquiry conducted by United States Attorney Clarence R. Wilson.

The indictments were against Charles G. Elliott, former chief of the division of drainage investigation; Allison D. Morehouse, assistant to Mr. Elliott; Frank E. Singleton, an accountant; and Ray P. Teale, another accountant, formerly in Mr. Elliott's division, but now with the Census Bureau, having been transferred about a year ago.

Violation of section 548 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 30, 1908, is charged in the indictments, which cover 197 typewritten pages. It is alleged that the men certified to false vouchers against the United States.

Accusations against the men resulted from alleged irregularities in connection with the use of money appropriated by Congress for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1910, for work done in 1909 without warrant of law. The charge was made that they borrowed money to pay for the work in 1909 and then placed the names

TIME LIMIT FOR PASTORS PASSED BY CONFERENCE

Vote at Baltimore Gathering
Favoring Memorial Was
112 to 38.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Opposed by five district superintendents and a few other prominent men of the conference, a memorial for the restoration of the time-limit for pastors was overwhelmingly passed today at the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The vote was 112 to 38. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Nicholson and the Rev. Dr. J. St. Clair Neal, two of the district superintendents, who have been sent to the general conference, are opposed to the change, but the Rev. Dr. W. F. McIlwain and the Rev. Dr. Cheabert Richardson, former superintendents, are in favor of the change. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, the other delegate, has not expressed his opinion in the debate.

The memorial merely "requests" and does not "instruct" the delegation to the general body, and they will be permitted to enter in the general argument without any restraint by the memorial. So far nearly all of the eastern conferences have come out for the change, and the western conferences against it.

A debate on the subject was held for four successive Mondays by the Baltimore conference, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. H. Sumwalt of Washington, who had the floor, and is an opponent of the change, said that he would not continue the argument because, if the debate was left open to all, the delegates would not get back to their homes before Sunday. The large majority for the change was a surprise, although it was known that the memorial would pass. The change suggested will mean that a limit of three, or possibly five or six years, will be placed upon pastors.

An outburst of fellowship for the Southern Methodist denomination was shown when the whole conference sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," after the Rev. J. T. Wrightman of the Southern Church, expressed a hope that the two branches will be reunited.

ADMIRAL WINS SUIT FROM HIS SERVANT

Supreme Court Decides Damage
Case in Favor of
Selfridge.

Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and his former cook and housekeeper, Rachael Brown, were litigants before the Supreme Court today in a suit for malicious prosecution brought by the court affirmed a decree of the District of Columbia dismissing the servant's damage suit. After ten years' service in his household, Admiral Selfridge caused the woman's house to be searched for stolen goods, he did not recover them, and the cook indignantly demanded pecuniary bail.

EVERY WHEEL IN MINES IDLE; MEN EXPECT VICTORY

Tie-up Most Complete in
History of Anthracite
Industry.

PHILADELPHIA MEET WILL SETTLE ISSUE

Workers Confident 10 Per Cent
Increase Will Be Granted
Soon.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 1.—The most complete tie-up in the history of anthracite mining is in force here today. Not a wheel turned and not a mine employee except those permitted by the suspension order to work, was seen approaching the mines.

The operators will make no attempt to operate their mines until after the adjournment of the joint conference between the men and the company officials in Philadelphia April 10.

Whatever there was of rancor or sullenness has been dispelled by the arrangement of another meeting with the owners. There seems to be no doubt concerning the outcome of this discussion.

Expect Settlement.

It is generally believed that a 10 per cent increase will be the ultimate settlement. Any attempt on the part of the operators to force a settlement with a concession less than this will precipitate one of the most stubbornly fought strikes yet experienced, the miners say.

Commissioner Neill Returns Here From Scene of Big Strike

Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, returned to Washington from Cleveland, Ohio, the storm center of the coal strike agitation, for a conference this morning with Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Commissioner Neill declined to make any statement relative to the situation or the attitude of the Government. An authorized statement from the Department, however, was to the effect that Commissioner Neill had taken no active part in the Cleveland conferences and negotiations, and had not acted in his official capacity. Commissioner Neill was in Cleveland merely for the purpose of getting first hand information and familiarizing himself with the situation, so that he might keep the Secretary and the President informed. He declined to interfere in the department determine to interfere or make an offer of the good offices of the Government to settle the differences between the miners and the operators.

Soft Coal Miners Quit Work; 400,000 Men Are Affected by Order

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—Action in the bituminous coal miners' wage controversy shifted today from the seat of long conferences with the operators here to the district headquarters in Indianapolis, where more than 400,000 soft coal miners refused to work today. In remaining idle the miners obeyed an order from President White, of the United Mine Workers, to suspend operations pending a referendum vote on the scale committee's compromise effected in Cleveland.

White left here last night for the mine workers' international headquarters in Indianapolis. Before the opening negotiations with the anthracite operators in Philadelphia April 10, he will visit his mother in Okaloosa, Iowa, where she is ill. That the anthracite miners during their temporary suspension, which became effective also today, may be asked to vote on a wage scale compromise in addition to the strike question was the belief of President White before leaving here.

Both sides are determined to avert a strike if possible, and White expressed confidence that the example of the bituminous workers in agreeing to a compromise probably will have influence with the hard coal miners.

Collieries Idle; All Hope for Peace From Philadelphia Meeting

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1.—All mines in this section of the anthracite field are idle today following the suspension. (Continued on Sixth Page.)

Last Minute News Told in Brief

RICH MAN A SUICIDE.

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 1.—James H. Wyant, well known and wealthy business man of this city, shot and killed himself. No reason is known for the suicide.

TON OF POWDER EXPLODES.

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—A ton of powder exploding in the mill of Laland & Randall Powder Co., at Wayne, killed one man and severely injured two others. The shock was felt as far as New York, many residents of Staten Island thinking it was an earthquake. In the town of Wayne not a pane of

glass was left in any window. Charles Rydeck, the dead man, was alone in the mill at the time of explosion.

TRAIN HITS BOULDER.

BRISTOL, Tenn., April 1.—Five men were seriously injured when a west-bound freight train on the Norfolk and Western struck a boulder which had fallen on the track at the fish hatchery near Wytheville. Engineers Robert Mason, of Bristol, and Sam Pettit, of Roanoke, were both scalded when the engines turned turtle, carrying nine cars into the ditch with them. A special train left here to take care of the wounded.

NOTED VETERAN DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Col. Samuel Bell, formerly a United States Commissioner for the western district of Pennsylvania, died at his home here, aged eighty-five years. He was long active in military affairs, mustering with the first troops in 1861 and later being promoted to paymaster and major of the United States Volunteers. Colonel Bell was one of the oldest members of the Union League and the Loyal Legion, and a graduate of Yale University.

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday afternoon.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU.	AFLECK'S.
8 a. m. 54	8 a. m. 56
9 a. m. 55	9 a. m. 57
10 a. m. 56	10 a. m. 58
11 a. m. 57	11 a. m. 59
12 noon 58	12 noon (in sun) 60
1 p. m. 57	1 p. m. (in sun) 59
2 p. m. 56	2 p. m. (in sun) 58

Today—High tide, 2:35 a. m. and 8:04 p. m.; low tide, 1:15 a. m. and 2:17 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.; low tide, 2:27 a. m. and 2:33 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises.....5:45 | Sun sets.....6:24